

## Natural History.

## POMPEII.

A great and rich town, which, after lying eighteen centuries in a deep grave, is again shone on by the sun, and stands amidst other cities as much a stranger as any one of its former inhabitants would be among his descendants of the present day—such a town has not its equal in the world.

The distance from Naples to Pompeii is little more than ten English miles. Near the Torre del Annunziata, to the left, and amid the hills planted with vineyards, the town itself, which throwing off its shroud of ashes came forth from its grave, breaks on the view. The buildings are without roofs, which are supposed to have been destroyed by enemies in an unguarded state, or torn off by a hurricane. The tracks of the wheels anciently rolled over the pavement are still visible. An elevated path runs by the side of the houses, for foot passengers; and to enable them in rainy weather to pass more commodiously to the opposite side, large flat stones, three of which take up the width of the road, were laid at a distance from each other. As the carriages in order to avoid these stones, were obliged to use the intermediate spaces, the tracks of the wheels are there most visible. The whole of the pavement is in good condition: it consists merely of considerable pieces of lava, which, however, are not cut, as at present into squares, and may have been on that account the more durable.

The part which was first cleared, is supposed to have been the main street of Pompeii, but this is much to be doubted, as the houses on both sides, with the exception of a few, were evidently the habitations of common citizens, and were small and provided with booths. The street itself likewise is narrow: two carriages only could go abreast; and it is very uncertain whether it ran through the whole of the town; for, from the spot where the moderns discontinued digging, to that where they recommenced, and where the same street is supposed to have been again found, a wide tract is covered with vineyards, which may very well occupy the places of the most splendid streets and markets still concealed underneath.

Among the objects which attract particular attention, is a booth in which liquors were sold, and the marble table within which bears the marks of the cups left by the drinkers. Next to this is a house the threshold of which is marked by a salutation of black stone, as a token of hospitality. On entering the habitations, the visitor is struck by the strangeness of their construction.

The middle of the house forms a square, something like the cross passages of a cloister, often surrounded by pillars: it is cleanly, and paved with party coloured mosaic, which has an agreeable effect. In the middle is a cooling well; and on each side a little chamber, about ten or twelve feet square, but lofty, and painted with a fine red or yellow. The floor is of mosaic, and the door is made generally to serve as a window, there being but one apartment which receives light through a thick blue glass. Many of these rooms are supposed to have been bedchambers, because there is an elevated broad step, on which the bed may have stood, and because some of the pictures appear most appropriate to a sleeping room. Others are supposed to have been dressing rooms on this account, that on the walls a Venus is described decorated by the Graces, added to which, little flasks and boxes of various descriptions have been found in them. The larger of these apartments served for dining rooms, and in some are to be met with suitable accommodations for cold and hot baths.

The manner in which a whole room was heated, is particularly curious. Against the usual wall a second was erected, standing a little distance from the first. For this purpose large square tiles were taken, having like our tiles a sort of hook, so that they kept the first wall as it were off from them; a hollow space was thus left all around, from the top to the bottom, into which pipes were introduced, that carried the warmth into the chamber, and as it were rendered the whole place one stove. The ancients were also attentive to avoid the vapour or smell from their lamps. In some houses, there is a niche made in the wall for the lamp, with a little chimney in the form of a funnel through which the smoke ascended. Opposite the house door the largest room is placed: it is properly a sort of hall, for it has only three walls, being quite open in the forepart. The side rooms have no connection with each other, but are divided off like the cells of monks, the door of each leading to a fountain.

Most of the houses consist of one square surrounded by rooms. In a few, some decayed steps seem to have led to an upper story, which is no longer in existence. Some habitations, however, probably belonged to the richer and more fashionable, are far more spacious. In these a first court is often connected with a second, and even with a third, by passages; in other respects their arrangements are pretty similar to those above described.

Many garlands of flowers and vine branches, and many handsome pictures, are still to be seen on the walls. The guides were formerly permitted to sprinkle these pictures with fresh water, in the presence of travellers, and thus revive their former splendour for a moment; but this is now strictly forbidden; and, indeed, not without reason, since the frequent watering might at length totally rot away the wall.

One of the houses belonged to a statuary, whose workshop is still full of the vestiges of his art. Another appears to have been inhabited by a surgeon, whose profession is equally evident from the instruments discovered in his chamber. A large country house near the gate undoubtedly

belonged to a wealthy man, and would, in fact, still invite inhabitants within its walls. It is very extensive, stands against a hill, and has many stories. Its finely decorated rooms are unusually spacious; and it has airy terraces, from which you look down into a pretty garden, which has been now again planted with flowers. In the middle of the garden is a large fish pond, and near that an ascent from which, on two sides, six pillars descend. The hinder pillars are the highest, the middle somewhat lower, and the front the lowest: they appear therefore, rather to have propped a sloping roof, than to have been destined for an arbour. A covered passage, resting on pillars, incloses the garden on three sides; it was painted, and probably served in rainy weather as an agreeable walk. Beneath is a fine arched cellar, which receives air and light by several openings from without; consequently its atmosphere is pure, that in the hottest part of summer it is always refreshing. A number of amphorae, or large wine vessels, are to be seen here, still leaning against the wall, as the butler left them when he carried up the last goblet of wine for his master. Had the inhabitants of Pompeii preserved these vessels with stoppers, wine might still have been found in them; but as it was, the stream of ashes running in, of course forced out the wine. More than twenty human skeletons of fugitives, who thought to save themselves here under ground, but who experienced a tenfold more cruel death than those suffered who were in the open air, were found in this cellar.

The destiny of the Pompeians must have been dreadful. It was not a stream of fire that encompassed their abodes. They could then have sought refuge in flight. Neither did an earthquake swallow them up; sudden suffocation would then have spared them the pangs of a lingering death. A rain of ashes buried them alive by degrees! We will copy the delineation of Pliny:—"A darkness suddenly overspread the country; not like the darkness of a moonless night; but like that of a closed room, which is of a sudden extinguished. Women screamed, children moaned, men cried. Here children are anxiously calling their parents; and there, parents were seeking their children, or husbands their wives; all recognised each other only by their cries. The former lamented their own fate, and the latter that of those dearest to them. Many wished for death from the fear of dying. Many called on the gods for assistance. Others despaired of the existence of the gods, and thought this the last eternal night of the world. Actual dangers were magnified by unreal terrors. The earth continued to shake, and men half distracted, to reel about, exaggerating their own fears, and those of others by terrifying predictions."

Such is the frightful but true picture which Pliny gives us of the horrors of those who were, however, far from the extremity of their misery. But what must have been the feelings of the Pompeians, when the roaring of the mountain, and the quaking of the earth, awakened them from their first sleep? They also attempted to escape the wrath of the gods; and, seizing the most valuable things they could lay their hands upon in the darkness and confusion, to seek their safety in flight. In this street, and in front of the house marked with the friendly salutation on its threshold, seven skeletons were found: the first carried a lamp, and the rest had still between the bones of their fingers something they wished to save. On a sudden they were overtaken by the storm which descended from heaven, and buried in the grave thus made for them. Before the above mentioned country-house was still a male skeleton, standing with a dish in his hand; and as he wore on his finger one of those rings which were allowed to be worn by Roman knights only, he is supposed to have been the master of the house, who had just opened the back-garden gate with the intent of flying, when the shower overwhelmed him. Several skeletons were found in the very posture in which they breathed their last, without being forced by the agonies of death to drop the things they had in their hands. This leads to a conjecture, that the thick mass of ashes must have come down all at once, in such immense quantities, as instantly to cover them. It cannot otherwise be imagined how the fugitives could all have been fixed, as it were by a charm, in their position; and in this manner their destiny was less dreadful, seeing that death suddenly converted them into motionless statues, and thus was stripped of all the horrors with which the fears of the sufferers had clothed him in imagination. But what then must have been the pitiable condition of those who had taken refuge in the buildings and cellars? Buried in the thickest darkness, they were secluded from every thing but lingering torments; and who can paint to himself without shuddering, a slow dissolution approaching, a mid all the agonies of body and mind? The soul recoils from the contemplation of such images.

(To be Continued.)

## A general summary of news.

## HORRID MURDER.

A most shocking murder was committed on the evening of Tuesday last, on the road leading from Elkton to Giles county Pen. to Putaski, about two miles from the former place; by col. Joachim Lindsey of Murray county, on the body of his wife, to whom he had been married about six months, and who was then on a visit at her mother's the widow of Wm Phillips, esq. This horrid crime was perpetrated by the discharge of a loaded pistol against the side of the head of the deceased, as she walked by his side on the road with her arm locked in his, and in company with her mother and cousin. The contents of the pistol passed thro' her head and she instantly expired—Lindsey immediately made his escape into the woods, and had not been heard of when our informant left the neighborhood, about 24 hours after the commission of the crime, though many were watching for him. He may have travelled in the direction of Florence, and

for public information, we would remark that, he is a tall man, finely dressed, genteel in his person, and of agreeable manners—between 25 and 30 years of age. Citizens of town and county, watch the monster may escape!

Florence Register.

A report is in circulation, that a difference of an unpleasant nature, and one that if not timely checked, may lead to serious consequences, has taken place between the people of Jackson county in this state, and the people of the neighboring county, Allen we believe, in Kentucky. The story goes to this effect: "That the entries of land were made in Jackson under the provisions of the act of 1823, and the entries in some instances had settled on the land. The citizens of Kentucky have also entered those lands in their state, under an act of that state founded on the regulations of Messrs. Gundy and Brown's treaty in 1820, in relation to boundary. The Kentuckians attempted to survey, but were prevented by intimidating threats on the part of the people of Jackson, and retired; but subsequently the surveyor returned accompanied by twelve or fifteen armed men, and proceeded to run out some of the lands entered in the Kentucky Office. Having accomplished the work of a day without opposition, in the evening the party fired off their pieces and gave a war hoop. This roused the Mountaineers of Jackson, who took it as a challenge, and assembled with arms to the number of fifteen or twenty, and moved on the Kentuckians, five of whom they captured, the others escaped by flight. Of the captured, three it is said, were whipped severely, and at least one rifle was flung at the rest who broke and ran."

This is the report from the Jackson side of the war; a very different aspect to the affairs will no doubt be given from the other, and as in all other reports of cases from parties, most interested in telling a plausible tale, "truth will probably lie between." The occurrence is unpleasant, and is the beginning of many evils which is to flow from the treaty itself. The bargain to Tennessee was a bad one, by its rights were surrendered from misapprehension to a party which had no claim to disturb them, and the consequence of the surrender is yet to be felt. But the bargain being made and ratified by the competent authority, we ought to comply with, and bear the consequences as we may. The brave men of Jackson may be excused for standing up in defence of rights, until they are informed that these rights have been ceded away and are no longer possessed, and the state of Kentucky too, ought to seek the possession of the advantages of her bargain, without outrage or the appearance of violence, which will have the effect to irritate those whom the bargain has injured. In the case in Jackson there can be no doubt both parties have acted improperly, and we hope the Executives of the states will wisely attempt to heal the breach—intemperance on either side will only add to the broil.

Nashville Gazette.

The prospect of a Canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the isthmus of Nicaragua, becomes daily less remote and uncertain. It is an additional satisfaction to know that in this important work the United States is likely to be a participator. A company of New York merchants sent out Gen. Bolten, Esq., a respectable merchant of that city, to investigate the proposed route by the way of the San Juan River and the Lakes of Nicaragua, with a view to carry into execution a work by which the commercial interests of both countries will be so considerably benefited. The San Juan River is about 100 miles in length, and of safe and easy navigation. The Lake is a fine sheet of water for shipping of from 60 to 70 miles in length. The principal expenditures will be required in the small river which lies between the Lake and the Pacific. This River is called the Rio Leago, but as the materials for the construction of the Canal are plentiful and convenient, the difficulties may be easily overcome. The result of the survey which is now going on, will probably be soon laid before the public in an official form, as Mr. Bolten has returned in the Shark; and every confidence is reposed in his skill and experience, the appearance of his report if it should coincide in its purport with the opinions which seem to prevail on the subject, will in all likelihood, be the signal for the active commencement of the undertaking. The English government is doubtless alive to the importance of possessing a key to the Pacific, by one of the newly emancipated countries. As yet, however, we have heard of no step which has been taken of sufficient vigor to induce a fear that we may be anticipated. If, therefore, the contemplated Canal is to be constructed, and American merchants are to share in the credit and advantage of the work, the sooner a vigorous system of operations can be commenced, the better. The advantage which would result to our commerce is too obvious to admit of a moment's doubt or hesitation; and we ought, therefore, to be prompt and energetic in seizing upon the opportunity which is offered to us. The report which has been circulated in a Northern paper, that Mr. Bolten was sent out by order of the American government, is incorrect. Our government has taken no step in the business.

National Journal.

At Whitehall the beautiful boat "American Star," was presented by the boatmen of Whitehall to Gen. Lafayette, when Master J. Magius delivered the following address:

"GENERAL—Permit the Whitehall Oarsmen to present to you the race boat, American Star, which has been successfully distinguished for its fleetness; we wish you to convey it to your residence in France, where it may occasionally remind you of the grateful friends you have left behind—of the ingenuity of the mechanics of a country which you assisted to liberate, and also of the great naval motto, 'Free trade and sailors' rights'."

To which the General replied: "With the proud feelings of an American Patriot, I have enjoyed your boat race's success; with the grateful feelings of a friend, I now receive your kind present. No keef safe could be a more appropriate trophy—the more gratifying, indeed, when offered from the hands of the five victors. It shall be most carefully and fondly preserved. I beg you, Gentlemen, will accept, and transmit to your companions, the congratulations, the thanks and the good wishes of a veteran, heartily devoted to the great naval motto, 'Free trade and Sailors' rights'."

Greece.—Accounts which appear to be authentic, state that the Greeks have obtained some important victories.

On the 11th of May the Greek fleet, commanded by the brave Canaris, who was in the advance guard with a fire ship, favoured by a southerly wind attacked the Egyptians. Canaris threw himself a-

mong them, and was so fortunate as to attack himself to one of their frigates—two other fire ships attached themselves to other vessels, and in this way fire was communicated through the whole fleet. The consequence was the destruction of more than sixty vessels burnt, sunk, and run ashore. It was thought that Ibrahim Pacha perished in this dreadful battle.

In the early part of May, a great battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Navarin, in which the Greeks were completely victorious. More than 3,000 of their enemies were left dead on the field. A Leghorn letter of May 30, says that accounts of this event have been published at Hydra. Odysee has been given up to the Greek government."

Accounts from Odessa, in Russia, dated May 19 and 20, state that the vessel of the Captain Pacha, narrowly escaped being burnt and is ashore near Gallipoli. This accident is attributed to the bad organization of the crew. They also report the death of Mehemet Ali Pacha, Vice Roy of Egypt, which information it is said was brought by a courier from Alexandria on the 13th, but we think wants confirmation.

The transports, thirteen in number, loaded with provisions and ammunition, destined for the Egyptian fleet, were captured by the Greeks in the port of Mitylene, and sent to Napoli di Romani. It is said the Greeks have a good understanding with the inhabitants of this island.

THE MURATS. Within a few days two sons of the late king of Naples, Achilles and Napoleon Murat, made, at the Prothonotary's Office of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, the necessary Declaration of their intention, preparatory to their becoming citizens of the United States. We believe that both those gentlemen intend to settle in Florida. They are the first members of the Bonaparte family, who have officially recorded their intention to become citizens of the United States. We do not recollect that any of the illustrious exiles from France, or any part of the continent of Europe, who have taken refuge from the political troubles of those countries, have recently taken any step to evince a wish to incorporate themselves with the American family. It is pretty generally known that in this city, in 1792, Talleyrand, took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and renounced all Kings, Princes, Potentates and Powers.

A Prize.—On Saturday morning, the workmen engaged in digging a vault for a new house at the corner of Fayette street and Chatham Square, discovered at the depth of 10 or 12 feet from the surface, a closed arch vault of brick work, which on being opened was found to contain an iron chest, with a considerable sum of money in gold and silver. The building which had stood on this ground, it is said, was about 50 years old. Mer. Adv.

Richard Rush, Esq. late Minister at the Court of St. James, and family arrived at New York on Monday, in the packet ship York, from London.

From the Baltimore Patriot, July 12. Hot Weather.—The Thermometer in our office yesterday rose as high as 94 1/2.—At Barnum's in Market Street, and at Mr. Gold's opposite Barnum's it stood at 95.—This morning at 8 o'clock it stood at 86, and at 1 o'clock at 92 in our office.

A good thermometer of Fahrenheit, stood to day at 1 o'clock in our office, in a situation where it is protected from the sun or radiance at 94.

Important.—We have seen letters from Buenos Ayres, dated the 10th May, to a respectable house in this city which says: General Olenato who commanded the remnant of the Royal Army in upper Peru, has been killed in battle. This puts an end to the Royal forces in all South America. Daily Adv.

From the Jackson (Tenn.) Gazette. Some time last March, in the county of Fayette as the daughter of Mr. John Jerman, a little girl of 12 or 13 years of age, was returning home about sun-set from a visit to her uncle, Mr. Coonts who lived in the neighbourhood, she was discovered by a large panther, which after keeping her in view a few seconds, stole cautiously behind her and sprung upon her, and seized her by the back of her neck. The screams of the little girl first brought to her assistance a small dog, which having ventured to assail the panther, was instantly disenabled. The rage of the fierce animal, increased by this interference was again exerted upon the girl with horrible effect, when most fortunately a larger dog came up and seized the panther. A most furious engagement ensued, which was about to result in the entire defeat of the dog, but for the timely aid of the two Messrs. Coonts, who soon put to death the panther and rescued the girl. During the whole time the bold invader evinced no desire to quit his prey; but on the contrary clung to the little girl with a fierceness and perseverance, that seemed superior to danger, and to increase with the strength and number of assailants.

The French papers are almost exclusively devoted to the detail of circumstances connected with the coronation of Charles X. at Rheims.

On the 29th of the May, the ceremonies commenced at an early hour in the morning. They were announced by the Archbishop to be similar to those observed fifty years ago, at the coronation of Louis XVI.

The concourse of persons was very great. At six o'clock the Dignitaries of the Church and the Ambassadors made their entrance. Of these were the Duke of Northumberland, Prince Esterhazy of Austria, Count Pozzo di Borgo, the Tunisian Minister, Sidi Mahmoud, in a superb Turkish dress, and the celebrated banker, Van Rotschild. They were followed by the Dauphin (the Duke d'Angouleme, who did not take any

part in the ceremonies till after the King was crowned,) and the Duchess of Berry.

About ten o'clock the King approached the city, attended by the French Cardinals de Choiseul, Tornerre and de Bausset. Prince Talleyrand knocked at the City Gate, and the Mayor having demanded who approached, the premier Cardinal answered aloud, "Charles X. whom God has given us as King." The gate was then thrown open; and the King entered, followed by the Princes of the blood, &c. &c. all attired in rich mantles &c. A grand procession was then formed to the Cathedral church. The King walked on foot, between the two French Cardinals. The Duke of Conegliano (Marshal Moncey) sustained the office of Constable of France. The Coronation oath was administered by the Archbishop of Rheims, who is, ex officio, the first Duke and Peer of France. The Prelate was seated, and the King, kneeling before him, repeated, in a clear and distinct voice, the following oath:—

"I promise, in the presence of God, and my people, to support and honour our holy Religion, as is the duty of every Christian King, and the oldest son of the Church; to do justice and right to my subjects, and to govern according to the laws of the kingdom, and the Constitutional Charter—which I swear faithfully to observe. So help me God, and His Holy Word."

The King then rose, and afterwards took the oaths as Grand Master of the Orders of the Holy Ghost (by which he swears to live and die in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church,) of St. Louis, and the Legion of Honour.

He was then invested with the mussy crown, (which he afterwards laid aside for a lighter one,) the sword of Charlemagne, the Hand of Justice, the Sceptre, and the other symbols of authority.

The ceremony of consecration then took place, conformably to the Mosaic custom [See Lev. xiii. 10, 11, &c.] and the holy oil was applied to his head, forehead, breast, shoulders and arms, by the Archbishop, the Cardinals assisted in opening apertures in the royal robes to admit the unction.

The ceremony completed, the whole assembled company shouted "Long live the King," and the doors of the capital being thrown open, the whole was filled by the people, and the walls resounded with their vivas.

Numerous other ceremonies took place, one of the most impressive of which was the embrace which the King gave to the Dauphin as his son and heir. The Prince de Croy, Grand Almoner to the King, then conducted his Majesty and the Dauphin to the altar, where they partook of the Sacrament. The King then placed the Hand of Justice, the Sceptre, and mussy Crown, in the care of Marshals Soult, Mortier, and Jourdan. The ceremony ended at noon, and the King supported the fatigue of the day, and the weight of the royal robes and mussy decorations, without the smallest appearance of inconvenience. He afterwards partook with his kindred and household of a dinner of 150 covers, given by the city of Rheims.

Washington July 5. A PRESENT FOR BOLIVAR.—We understand that a present is preparing in this city, intended for the Liberator BOLIVAR, and that an opportunity will be sought of confiding it to the care of the Colombian Minister, through the honored medium of the Nation's Guest, during his now shortly expected and last visit to the seat of Government.

This compliment to worth, which, though so distant from us, is not the less revered, will consist of two articles. A medal, which was given by the city of Williamsburg, the ancient capital of Virginia, to the ancestor of the present donor, the lady of Washington, in commemoration of the virtues and services of her illustrious husband, in the war of independence. The medal is of purest gold, weighing upwards of an ounce, and has engraved on the one side, the genius of American Liberty, represented by Wisdom and Valor; legend, "Virtue et Labore florent Reipublice." City of Williamsburg. On the reverse is seen an armed Warrior, who has thrown aside his shield, and is in the act of piercing with a lance a crowned Lion, which rushes to destroy him. Above the Warrior, appears the American constellation of Thirteen Stars, with the legend, "In hoc signo vinces." Inscription on the reverse, "En dat Virginia primum."

There is added to this interesting memorial, a portrait of the great Chief, largest size miniature, executed by the celebrated Field, in his best style, from a painting by Stuart. In the back of the picture is enclosed a lock of the patriarch's hair, of the same description as that now worn in the ring of the estimable La Fayette, and encircled by a wreath of the Roman laurel, the legend simply "Pater Patrie," and the inscription—"Auctore Libertatis Americanae in Septentrione hanc imaginem dat Filius ejus adoptivus, Illi pui gloriam similem in Austro adaptat est."

The following letter will be sent to the Hero of the South.

"LIBERATOR: An American, of the family of Mount Vernon, presents to you, by the honored hands of the last of the Generals of the army of North American Independence, the venerable, good Lafayette, a Medal, commemorative of the worth and fame of 'the most truly great and glorious of men, the gift of the ancient Capital of his native state, and preserved in his family since the war of the Revolution.'—Accompanying this memorial, is a portrait of the great Chief, enclosing a lock of his hair.

Accept, Liberator, these offerings, made to your virtues, and the illustrious services you have rendered to your country and the cause of mankind. Let them be preserved among the archives of South American Liberty, that they may command the veneration of ages yet to come, and with the interesting relics of their shade, respect



Homage to all the Americans, who, with pure and triumphant acclaim, hail you as Bolivar, the deliverer, the Washington of the South." GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

Of the application of the legends on the Medal to the South American Republics, we would observe, that wisdom and valor must always be grand essentials with every people who struggle to throw off the yoke of oppression, to obtain the natural rights of mankind. The Constellation of American Glory will appear to the oppressed like the Cross of Constantine in the heavens, forbidding despair, and inspiring the hope and belief that "in hoc signo vinces." And where as with our South American brethren, the struggle is over, the boon obtained, and a regenerate people are about to enter on the grand experiment of self government, we may truly and feelingly say to them, that, by virtue and industry will Republics flourish.

We have seen, in a Rio Janeiro paper, an article, called forth by the arrival at that port of L. Serna, the late Viceroy of Peru, with some of the Spanish Marshals, Generals, &c. after their expulsion by Bolivar from Peru, which appears to us worthy of being particularly noted, showing the sympathy felt in Brazil, though under Imperial government, for the other governments of America, and for its distinct recognition of the right of every nation to govern itself as it shall think proper. The following is a translation of so much of the article in question as is of general interest—other articles fully confirming the sentiments of the following, might be copied if necessary from the same source.

"At last, the strife between the Independent Standards in America and the Royalists, reason and justice having triumphed. Yes, BOLIVAR, the immortal savior of the independence of Spanish America, has achieved the desired object of driving out of the American territory the Viceroy of Peru, D. Jose La Serna; who arrived at this port on the 20th instant, on board of the French vessel Estimote, and with him two Marshals of the army, three Brigadiers, one Colonel, three Lieutenant Colonels, one Captain, one Inspector, a Treasurer, and 22 servants.

"When La Serna shall arrive in Europe, the Spanish Cabinet will learn how erroneous has been its policy, and will perceive the reason why for a long time, it has been advised to recognize the independence of the colonies. It will be discovered how vain have been all its attempts to maintain a war of caprice against nations that have sworn to be independent or die. Spain has lost its credit by enormous expenditures, which it might have avoided by recognising, in due time, the independence of her former colonies, besides losing, probably, the privileges in commerce which she might, by a different course have obtained. May this be a warning to Portugal, and terminate its obstinacy! We have as yet, not seen the official report of the battle that decided American independence; but as soon as it is obtained, it will be published for information of our readers."—Nat. Int.

From Key West, we learn that trade is completely stagnated there, by the late regulations in Cuba respecting Spanish Vessels, and that the place continued unhealthy—so much so, indeed, that it is reported, that the government is about to abandon it as a naval rendezvous. At the last accounts, the Frigate Constellation was still at the island, but was to sail on a cruise in a few days. The Corvette John Adams had sailed for Matanzas.—Id.

We are informed that application was made, some time ago, to the Patent Office, by Doctor R. A. R. Professor in Transylvania University, for a Patent for a new invention connected with internal improvements, and calculated to facilitate the raising of stocks for useful and profitable undertakings. He is now in this city where he has come to enter the specification of his discovery, which he calls the DIVULGAL INVENTION; and to offer the use of it, in the first instance, to the Commissioners of the Potomac and Ohio Canal, in order to obviate any difficulty or deficiency that may occur in procuring the whole capital required for this great undertaking. We have not yet heard the particulars of this scheme, and in fact a part of it, relating to the prevention of forgery, is not to be disclosed; but the outlines of this invention, as stated by the inventor, to some friends, appear to bear the marks of novelty, utility, and practicability. We have been promised a more detailed statement of this invention at a future day, and of the numerous applications of which it is said to be susceptible.—Id.

#### NATIONAL CALENDER.

The President of the United States, has per annum, \$25,000.  
The Vice President has 6,000.

#### Department of State.

The Secretary of State of the United States, has a salary per year, of 6,000 dollars; he has under him a chief clerk, nine other clerks, a messenger and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 14,110—20,110.

#### Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury Department of the United States, has a salary of 5,000; he has under him a chief clerk, six other clerks, a messenger and assistant messenger, with salaries amounting to 9,110, 15,110—the first comptroller of the treasury has a salary of 3,400, he has under him fifteen clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 12,600. The second comptroller of the treasury has a salary of 3,000; he has under him eleven clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 12,600. The first auditor of the treasury has a salary of 3,000; he has under him thirteen clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 14,310—18,310. The second auditor of the treasury has a salary of 3,000; he has under him fifteen clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 17,610—20,610. The third auditor has a salary of 3,000; he has under him, 34 clerks, a messenger, whose salaries amount to 27,710—30,710. The fourth auditor, has a salary of 3,000; he has under him nine clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 10,910—13,910. The treasurer of the United States has a salary of 3,000; he has under him six clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 6,300—9,300. The register of the treasury has a salary of 2,400; he has under him twenty-one clerks and

a messenger, whose salaries amount to 22,450—25,450.

#### War Department.

The Secretary of War of the United States has a salary of 6,000; he has under him 33 clerks, a messenger, whose salaries amount to 37,000—43,000.

#### Naval Department.

The Secretary of the navy of the United States, has a salary of 6,000; he has under him six clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 8,710; the board of navy commissioners consists of three, whose salaries amount to 10,500, they have a secretary, chief clerk, six clerks, a draftsman and messenger, whose salaries amount to 9,960—36,070.

#### General Post Office.

The Post Master General of the United States has a salary of 4,000; he has under him two assistants, twenty-two clerks, a messenger and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 28,360—32,360.

#### The Judiciary.

The Chief Justice of the supreme court of the United States, has a salary of 5,000; there are six associate justices, and attorney general, 3,500—35,500.

#### Revenue.

The commissary of the revenue of the United States, has a salary of 3,000; he has four clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 4,760—7,760 dollars.

#### Land Office.

The commissioner of the general land office, has a salary of 3,000; he has twenty three clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 22,960—25,960.

#### Patent Office.

There is a superintendent clerk and messenger in this department whose salaries amount to 2,750.

Total amount of the preceding items \$133,750.

#### Miscellaneous.

The officers of the United States' Mint, consist of a director, treasurer, chief choicer, an assayer, a melter and refiner, and engraver, and treasurer's clerk.

In the United States, there are collectors of the customs 99; naval officers 14; surveyors of customs 71; public appraisers 14; inspectors of customs 350; weighers 40; gaugers 13; measurers 12; superintendents and keepers of light houses 75.

The United States have seven public ministers resident, at Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, &c. Four consuls to the Barbary powers; and seventy commercial consuls and agents in various parts of the world.

By letters from Gibraltar, we learn that the king of Spain has refused to recognize Mr. Mont gomery, the recently appointed American Consul at Alicante, in consequence of his having joined the national militia and taken up arms during the struggle of the constitutionalists in that country. Philad. Aurora.

Mexico.—Advices from the capital of the Mexican Republic are to the 31st of May inclusive. The Mexican Congress had adjourned, after having ratified the treaty with England, and received Mr. Ward, the Charge des Affaires, with much ceremony. Mr. Wilcox, the American Consul, had given a splendid ball in honor of the arrival of Mr. Poinsett. Gen. Wilkinson is mentioned as attending it. Mr. Poinsett was to be formally received by the government on the 1st of June. Every part of the new political system was in regular and successful operation in Mexico.

#### INSURRECTION IN MANTANZAS.

We have before noticed, that about the middle of last month an insurrection had broken out in Mantanzas. The following letter from that place, written on the 18th of June, details some of the melancholy consequences of that event:

"After a refreshing night's rest, I improve the first moment in writing to you. I have escaped from a scene the most horrid that can be imagined; no less than an insurrection of the negroes in the country.

"I had business in the interior, and left this place on Tuesday last the 14th inst. and was at Mr. G. Bartlett's plantation on that day; but as my business called me further up, I proceeded on to Languielle's intending to return early the morning to Mr. B's.

"On this very night, and the morning of the 15th the negroes rose on nearly all the estates in the vicinity. Fortunately those who first rebelled did not pass through Mr. G. B's plantation, which gave him and family an opportunity to escape to a stone house about a mile distant, where ten or fifteen whites had collected to make a stand. His own negroes, with the exception of seven, remained quiet. The seven joined the rebels. The monsters in human shape, had been at work, dealing death to every white person they could find, for the whole night—and the light of the buildings they had set on fire spread the first alarm.

"By 7 o'clock, the whites came from every direction to the spot where the negroes had assembled. This was a moment of life or death. They fought with desperation on both sides. But the negroes not well understanding the use of fire arms, did but little execution. At the tavern where the first stand was made by the whites, (13 only) they kept at bay 70 or 80 negroes, until a reinforcement of whites came from below, who fought with such spirit that in one hour more than half the negroes were slain, and the balance dispersed pursued by the whites, giving no quarter.

"Seeing this check so effectual, the other negroes in that quarter remained quiet. What their real disposition is, God only knows. The country is now quiet. I came in last night completely worn out with fatigue. Many ladies have taken refuge in town. Fourteen white persons have been slain—among whom is Mr. Samuel Bartlett, of Haverhill, Mass. Hearing a noise, he took his gun and was going to the St. Anna estate to know the cause;—he was met by the negroes when about 20 rods from the house, and was inhumanly murdered. We buried him on the following day. One entire family (Amarillas) is among the slain. While the white men were engaged, the women and children were fleeing, or concealing themselves. Mr. Webster and family, and Mr. Raney are safe.

"June 18, P. M.—All remains quiet."

A word in season.—A respectable tradesman in Bath, England, has the following lines printed upon his shop-bills:

My books are so crammed, and bad debts I've so many,  
I'm resolved that in future I'll not trust a penny  
Giving credit to friends, often friendship endangers.  
And I hope ne'er again to be cheated by strangers.

The love of our neighbor is as essential for the well being of civilized society, as it is necessary for the security of eternal happiness.

## THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1825.

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

### THE ELECTION.

The struggle is over, and the party denominated the old court party, have succeeded in electing their candidates in this county, and we understand in the counties of Woodford, Jessamine, Clarke, and Bourbon. The question, whether the law passed at the last session of the General Assembly entitled "An act to repeal the law organizing the Court of Appeals, and to reorganize a Court of Appeals" was constitutional, was fairly before the people the proper Judges, and we consider, the result of the election will be a fair expression of the public sentiment on that question. In order that correct information may be speedily diffused on which side the majority of votes have been given, we shall collect the whole and publish a list thereof as soon as we can procure the means. The whole of the votes given in Fayette county is as follows:

### FOR CONGRESS.

Clarke, 1385.  
Bowmar, 1043.

### SENATE.

Wickliffe, 1350.  
Bullock, 1074.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Breckinridge, 1393.  
Payne, 1375.  
True, 1314.  
McCalla, 1108.  
Russell, 1075.  
Kizer, 1027.

On the evening of the close of the election in this town the friends of Mr. Wickliffe were invited to his house to partake of refreshments provided for the occasion; where it is said from four to five hundred persons attended, and partook of the beverage, not one of whom, (as far as we can learn) escaped being poked, &c. It is said that for several miles upon every road leading from Lexington (of which there are about ten) men were seen poking &c. within sight of each other, for several hours. Such a scene was perhaps never before witnessed. A wag speaking of the ludicrous face facetiously enquired, whether this was not pursuing the polls.

We understand that some person as wicked as mischievous, had privately conveyed into the liquor a large quantity of emetic tartar; suspicion has been fixed on one who has been apprehended, but nothing proved so as to fix guilt on him. We do not understand any person is likely to be materially injured.

### Information needed by an Old Soldier.

The undersigned served in the Revolutionary War, in the Virginia line; in the month of January, 1777, in Captain Holdman Rice's Company, to guard the troops of General Burgoyne, who were prisoners of war. He was in said company about 3 months, when he was transferred to Captain Merriweather's Company, where he served 15 months. Colonel Francis Taylor commanded the regiment while he was in the service, and was honorably discharged on the 2d May, 1779. He was also at the siege of Yorktown. If there is any person still alive who can prove his service, he hopes they will give information. Mr. Roundtree, and Mr. Daniel Kneaves, who a few years ago, lived in Mercer county, Ky. were in the same company with him, but he cannot learn where they have removed to. From his age and helpless situation, he needs the friendly assistance of his country. Information will be communicated to Colonel Stephen F. Ogden, Yellow Bank, Davies county Kentucky, by mail, on this business.

DAVID CHANCELLOR.

May 23, 1825.

Editors who are friendly to the OLD SOLDIERS will confer a favor by giving the above a place in their paper for a few weeks.

D. C.

General LA FAYETTE has, it is said, accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to return to France on board the United States' frigate Brandywine; and is expected to embark from this city, about the end of next month.

Nat. Journal.

A translation of Ridge's talk to Gen. Jackson, when they met at the General's Quarters, on the 10th January, 1825.

My heart is glad when I look upon you. Our heads have become white. They are blossomed with age. It is the course of nature. We ought to thank the Great Spirit who has taken care of our lives. When first we met, we were walking in the red path. We waded in blood until the murderers of our women and children have ceased. In the land of our enemies we kindled our warfires. We went by them until morning, when battle came with the yell of our enemies. We met them; they either fled or fell.

War is no more heard in our land. The mountains speak peace. Joy is in our valleys. The warriors are careless and suck the pipe of peace. His arms lay idle; he points to them and speaks to his children of his valiant deeds; his glory will not depart with him, but remain with his sons.

We have met near the house of our Great Father the President. Friendship formed in danger will not be forgotten, nor will the hungry man forget him who fed him. The meeting of friends gladdens the heart. Our countenances are bright as we look on each other. We rejoice that our Father has been kind to us. The men of his house are friendly. Our hearts have been with you always, and are happy again to take the Great Chief by the hand.

### Public Sale.

Agreeably to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky passed at their last session, we will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday 27th day of the present month a first rate MERCHANT MILL and apparatus, together with between five and ten acres of land on the farm of the late Jacob Keller, dec'd in Jessamine county six miles south of Lexington. A credit of six months will be given, bond and security will be required. Terms of sale, gold or silver—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM. POLLARD, } Commissioners.  
JOHN B. MILLER, }

P. S. At the same time and place there will be several horses, a parcel of hay and several other articles offered for sale terms as above.

August 5, 1825 31-3w.

### Law Notice.

JAMES O. HARRISON, WLL practice LAW in the Fayette Courts. His Office is kept above the office of the Clerk of the County Court. Lex July 15, 1825—28.

### Jessamine Circuit, Set.

July Term, 1825.

Francis Miller Compt. }  
Against } In Chancery.  
Rice's heirs & others Defendants }  
This day came the complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Tucker Woodson Williamson is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless the said Tucker Woodson Williamson do appear hereon, or before the first day of the next October term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill herein the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this commonwealth for two calendar months successively.

A copy teste JEFFERSON PRICE, D. C. for  
31. 2m. DANIEL B. PRICE, Clerk J. C. C.

### The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

February Term, 1825.

Francis McConnell Compt. }  
Against } In Chancery.  
John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders }  
Defendants }

In compliance with a decree of the Fayette circuit court in chancery in the above case at their February Term 1825, the undersigned as commissioner will proceed to sell at public sale on the premises on the 15th day of August next to the highest bidder, on a credit of two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable to the complainant. The mortgaged premises not heretofore sold by decree of said court, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay to the complainant the sum of \$49 dollars 52 cents with interest at 6 per cent from the 18th day of May 1816 until paid, subject to a credit of 579 dollars 39 cents made the 26th August 1817 and also to pay to the complainant the further sum of 951 dollars 64 cents, with interest at 6 per cent from the 14th day of May 1818 until paid—immediate possession will be given to the purchaser. The land mentioned in the mortgage and bill is as follows: Beginning at a stake near the mouth of a lane on the north side of the Frankfort road, thence with said lane north 29 3/4 East 24 poles to a stake, thence S. 61 1/4 E. 10 6 1/2 poles to a stake thence N. 35 1/2 E. 33 1/2 poles to a stake, thence N. 61 1/4 W. 10 1/2 poles to a stake, thence N. 28 3/4 E. 74 6 1/2 poles to a stake on the S. side of the Leestown road, thence with the same S. 34 1/2 E. 35 poles to a stake on the cleared land thence with said road S. 55 1/2 E. 39 1/4 poles to a stake at James McConnell's line thence with his line S. 16 1/2 W. 56 poles to a stake on the Frankfort road, thence with the same S. 33 1/2 W. 20 1/2 poles to a stake on said road, corner to the cleared land, thence with said road S. 88 W. 45 poles, and South by West 32 1/4 poles to the beginning, containing 43 acres and 93 poles of which 17 acres 2 quarters and 13 poles was sold under a former decree of said court—the residue ordered for sale under the present decree.

WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

### The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT.

February Term, 1825.

James McConnell Compt. }  
Against } In Chancery.  
John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders }  
Defendants }

In compliance with a decree of the Fayette circuit court in chancery, at their February Term 1825 in the above case, the undersigned as commissioner, will sell at public sale on the premises, on the 15th August next on a credit of 2 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable to the complainant, the residue of the lot of land in the bill and mortgage mentioned, not heretofore sold, being 3 acres and 89 poles. The mortgaged lot contains 10 acres and 89 poles; 7 acres of said lot was sold under a former decree of said court, the original lot of 10 acres and 89 poles is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the Leestown road, thence with the same South 55 1/2 East 43 poles to a stake in said road, thence South 24 poles to a stake near the Frankfort road, thence with the same East 56 poles to the beginning, the aforesaid residue of 3 acres and 89 poles, will be sold as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the complainant the sum of 634 dollars 49 cents with interest at 6 per cent from the 18th day of May 1818 until paid, immediate possession will be delivered to the purchaser by WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

31. 3w.

### Jessamine Circuit, Set.

July Term, 1825.

Joseph Prewitt's heirs Compt. }  
Against } In Chancery.  
Jos. Prewitt's Executors & Hrs D. J. }  
This day came the complainants by their counsel and on their motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Thomas Hickman and Sally his wife, Joel Prewitt, Moss Prewitt, Pleasant Prewitt, Charles Talbot and Patey F. Talbot his wife, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. It is ordered, that unless they, the said absent defendants do appear hereon or before the first day of the next October term of this court and answer the complainants bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper, printed in this commonwealth, for two calendar months successively.

A copy teste JEFFERSON PRICE, D. C. for  
31. 2m. DANIEL B. PRICE, C. J. C. C.

### Go Printers!!

FOR SALE at this office, the following PRINTING Materials viz  
One Imperial Press and One super Royal Press,  
250 lb Pica  
260 do Long Primer  
185 do Bourgeois  
150 do Brevier  
46 do Double Pica  
25 do Cannon  
Together with 5 7, & 10 lines Pica and other Job letter.

Composing sticks  
17 feet double column rules for super royal or imperial paper.

7 do double and single foot advertisements.  
28 lbs Book and Newspaper Metal scabbards.  
2 pair medium and super royal cases.  
One small job chase  
17 pair cases  
6 Case stands  
14 News Gallies  
1 Bak  
1 Imposing stone and stand &c &c

The whole of the above articles are nearly new and may be had cheap for ready money.

### ENTERTAINMENT,

AT THE CROSS SIGNS OF THE  
Main street, Lexington,  
By Nathaniel M. Simpson;

WHERE accommodations both for Man and Horse may be had, of the best the country affords, and on the lowest terms.

2 or 3 HACKS  
Are constantly kept, for the accommodation of those who wish to hire.

May 6th, 1825.—18-1f

### Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AT LEXINGTON, JULY 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 7th day of September 1821, by William Allen to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, on the 29th day of September next will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank or branches, all the right and title of the said Allen to the tract of land described in said mortgage, being

One Hundred Acres, situate about four miles from Georgetown, adjoining the lands of Alexander Hunt, Early Scott, C. W. Hall and Samuel Cooper, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank, the sum of two hundred and ten dollars with interest thereon from 26th day of August 1824, together with costs, &c. subject however to be redeemed by the said Allen at any time within two years, upon his paying into the principal Bank or this branch the purchase money, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30-1ds.

### Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AT LEXINGTON, JULY 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day of September next (by virtue of three mortgages executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which are on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court) will be sold to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank or Branches, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the tract of land described in said mortgages, being

One Hundred Acres, on the South end of the tract on which he now resides, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay to said Bank \$410 with interest from the 15th of November 1823, 350 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824, and 28 dollars with interest from the 23d of January 1825; together with expenses attending the sale, &c. deducting \$59 50-100, deposited on the 23d of June 1824, and 60 dollars on the 9th of July 1824. The said property will be subject however to be redeemed by the said Sanders at any time within two years upon his paying into the principal Bank or this Branch the amount for which the same may have been sold, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30-1ds.

### Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AT LEXINGTON, JULY 25th 1825.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day of September next will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or branches by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Storey to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, both on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, one dated on the 24th day of April 1821, and the other dated on the 26th of October 1821, all the right and title of the said William Storey to a certain

Lot of Ground,

in Georgetown described in said mortgages, being the same on which the said Storey resides, known on the plat of said town by its No. 25, or so much thereof (if susceptible of a division) as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of 730 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824 together with costs attending the sale. Subject however to be redeemed by the said Storey at any time within two years upon his paying into the Principal Bank or this Branch, the amount with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30-1ds.

### Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AT LEXINGTON, JULY 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 24th day of August 1821 by Elijah Allen to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, on the 29th day of September next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Allen to the tract of land described in said mortgage, being

Sixty-four Acres, adjoining the lands of Y. Pitts, Rhodiam Neale, A. S. Clayton, and Robert Adkins, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of \$160 with interest thereon from the 28th August 1824, together with cost, &c. Subject however to be redeemed by the said Allen at any time within two years, upon his paying into bank the purchase money with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30-1ds.

### Tobacco Manufactory.

WILLIAM H. NORTON

HAS opened a shop opposite Drs. Prindell and Satterwhite, where he has and will constantly keep on hand

Best chewing Tobacco,  
Best Kentucky Spanish and common SEGARS.

Scotch, Rappee and Maccouba Snuffs of superior quality. Wholesale or Retail.  
W. H. N. Has recently commenced the manufacture of

### Wrought Nails,

A supply of which, equal if not superior to any manufactured in the United States, will be constantly kept for sale at the above establishment. Lexington July 8, 27-1f.

### Lands for Sale.

THE subscribers wish to sell their farms on which they live in the county of Mercer on Salt river seven miles below Harrodsburg and one mile west of New Providence Church containing near

300 Acres each:

The land is of good quality well watered and timbered, with good improvements orchards and buildings. Also one tract containing 166 acres, nine miles below Harrodsburg on Salt River, on which James McAfee lives: Good Land, well watered with good

### TIMBER AND GOOD Improvements,

The whole or either of the above farms will be sold for cash and a reasonable credit given for part of the purchase money. JNO & ROBT. MCKERNY  
July 4, 1825 20-4f



OFFICE OF THE COM'Y GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE.

Washington July 11, 1825.  
SEPARATE Proposals will be received at this Office, until the first day of October next, for the delivery of Provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

**At New-Orleans.**  
240 barrels of pork  
500 do. of fresh fine flour  
3200 gallons of good proof whiskey  
220 bushels of good sound beans  
3520 pounds of good hard soap  
1500 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
56 bushels of good clean salt  
300 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At Pensacola.**  
600 barrels of pork  
1250 do. of fresh fine flour  
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
550 bushels of good sound beans  
3900 pounds of good hard soap  
4000 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
140 bushels of good clean salt  
2250 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At Baton Rouge.**  
200 barrels of pork  
400 do. of fresh fine flour  
2600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
150 bushels of good sound beans  
4500 pounds of good hard soap  
1200 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
40 bushels of good clean salt  
750 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At Natchitoches.**  
180 barrels of pork  
375 do. of fresh fine flour  
2400 gallons of good proof whiskey  
165 bushels of good sound beans  
2540 pounds of good hard soap  
1240 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
42 bushels of good clean salt  
675 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the first day of December, 1826.

**At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of the Verdigris, 150 miles above Fort Smith.**  
300 barrels of pork  
625 do. of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
260 bushels of good sound beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
70 bushels of good clean salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

**At Council Bluffs, Missouri.**  
1000 barrels of pork  
2000 do. of fresh fine flour  
15000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
900 bushels of good sound beans  
300 do. of good clean salt  
13000 pounds of good hard soap  
6000 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
3500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

**At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.**  
150 barrels of pork  
300 do. of fresh fine flour  
1700 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1000 pounds of good hard soap  
800 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
50 bushels of good clean salt  
The whole on the 1st day of June, 1826.

**At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi.**  
120 barrels of pork  
280 do. of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
100 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
30 bushels of good clean salt  
750 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

**At St. Peters, Mississippi.**  
420 barrels of pork  
750 do. of fresh fine flour  
5760 gallons of good proof whiskey  
6000 pounds of good hard soap  
3200 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
100 bushels of good clean salt  
1500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

**At Green Bay.**  
575 barrels of pork  
1200 do. of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
500 bushels of good sound beans  
9000 pounds of good hard soap  
4000 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
150 bushels of good clean salt  
2500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the thirtieth day of June, 1826.

**At Detroit.**  
120 barrels of pork  
250 do. of fresh fine flour  
1000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
100 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
30 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.  
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

**At the Sault de St. Marie, outlet of Lake Superior.**  
370 barrels of pork  
780 do. of fresh fine flour  
6000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
340 bushels of good sound beans  
5500 pounds of good hard soap  
2500 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
90 bushels of good clean salt  
1400 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.  
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

**At Mackinack.**  
75 barrels of pork  
150 do. of fresh fine flour  
1000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
70 bushels of good sound beans  
1400 pounds of good hard soap  
500 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
20 bushels of good clean salt  
230 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.  
The remainder on the thirtieth day of June, 1826.

**At Pittsburg.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
300 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
680 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At Niagara, N. Y.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
300 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At Sackett's Harbor.**  
240 barrels of pork  
500 do. of fresh fine flour  
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
200 bushels of good sound beans  
3000 pounds of good hard soap  
1500 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
56 bushels of good clean salt  
800 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At Boston.**  
300 barrels of pork No 1 full hooped  
625 do. of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
275 bushels of good sound beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
70 bushels of good clean salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At New York.**  
300 Barrels of New York mess Pork  
625 do. of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
275 bushels of good sound Beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
70 bushels of good clean salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At Fort Delaware.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
The remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At Baltimore.**  
120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork  
250 barrels fresh fine Howard street flour  
1600 gallons good proof whiskey  
110 bushels good sound beans  
1760 pounds good hard soap  
800 pounds good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
28 bushels good clean salt  
450 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At Fort Washington.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At Old Point Comfort.**  
660 barrels of pork  
1375 do. of fresh fine flour  
8000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
605 bushels of good sound beans  
9680 pounds of good hard soap  
4400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
154 bushels of good clean salt  
2475 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At the U. S. Arsenal, near Richmond.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At Smithville, N. C.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

11 bushels good clean salt  
225 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.  
**At Charleston, S. C.**  
120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
300 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
23 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At Savannah, Geo.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh fine flour  
300 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
680 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At Augusta, Geo.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels fresh fine flour  
300 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
800 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

**At St. Augustine.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the first of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the first of December, 1826  
And the remainder on the first of March, 1827.

It is understood that the pork to be contracted for (except at the depots at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, where the quality is otherwise designated,) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, except feet, legs, ears, and snout, which are inadmissible. Should the hog be of less weight than 200 pounds, the deficiency is to be made up of good fat side pieces. No more than one head is allowed to a barrel of pork. The contractor may, at his option, exclude the hams and make up the deficiency with good side pieces.

The candles to be made of good hard tallow, with cotton wicks.  
The pork, beans, flour, whiskey, salt, and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, and the soap and candles, in strong and secure boxes, of a convenient size for transportation.  
The pork, whiskey, vinegar, and flour, in seasoned heart of white oak barrels, the pork in barrels full hooped. The pork contracted for, to be delivered at Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien, and St. Peters, to be carefully packed with Turk's Island salt. The pieces not to exceed ten pounds in weight.

The provisions are to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspecting, and all other expenses, until they are safely delivered at such store houses as may be designated by the U. S. Agent. The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered, one-third, on giving 60 days previous notice.  
The provisions to be delivered at Council Bluffs, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien, and St. Peters, must pass St. Louis for their ultimate destination by the 5th April, 1826, and, if contracted for above that post, they must be on board the boats and ready for transportation by that period. A failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply the deficiency.

The quantity to be contracted for at the Council Bluffs, Cantonment Gibson, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien, St. Peter's, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will depend on the crops and main features at those posts; the power, therefore, is reserved by the Commissary General of Subsistence, of reducing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles of Subsistence, at any time before entering into contract, and this privilege is reserved, independent of the privilege of reducing one third, on giving 60 days notice after contracting.

No advances will be made in any case whatever, but payment will be made only on evidence being produced at this office, of the inspection and delivery.  
It is expressly understood, that at all the depots and stations, the salt is to be received by measurement of 32 quarts to the bushel.  
When a bid is accepted, and notice thereof given to the person making the bid, refusal or neglect on his part to give good and sufficient security within a reasonable time, to be specified by this department, it will then be at the option of this department to consider the contract forfeited or not.

It is required, that persons making proposals, who are unknown to this department, should accompany their bids by letters recommendatory, from gentlemen of respectability, who are known to the government.  
It is desirable that all proposals made, be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."  
Persons making bids for New Orleans, Pensacola, Baton Rouge, Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, the posts on the Upper Mississippi, Mackinac, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will make two sets of proposals, one predicated on being paid in Western funds, and the other on receiving payment in drafts on the department at Washington, or some Atlantic city.

GEO. GIBSON,  
Commissary General of Subsistence.

July 29—30  
**Soap Grease and Ashes.**  
I WISH to purchase a quantity of SOAP GREASE AND ASHES, for which a fair price will be paid in cash.  
SAMUEL COOLIDGE.  
Lexington July 27th 1825.—30—tf.

**The Kentucky Whig.**  
THOSE Individuals who have in their possession subscription papers for the Kentucky Whig, are requested to return them immediately to the subscriber.  
NELSON NICHOLAS.  
30—tf.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
ANAWAY from the subscriber residing in the town of Chatham.  
**JOHN WARD,**  
An apprentice to the Tailoring business. Said apprentice made his elopement on the 19th inst. having about seventeen months to serve. Ward has by great care and attention, having been bestowed on him, become a good workman, and consequently valuable to a master. He is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well proportioned, dark eyes, and dark curled hair. Wears a blue broad cloth coat and light pantaloons, and when dressed is much of a dandy. These are therefore to warn all persons from employing or harbouring said apprentice, as I am resolved to put the law rigidly in force against all such as do.  
JOHN WHITE.  
July 21st 1825.—30—St.

**A CARD.**  
**ABRAM S. & ELIJAH H. DRAKE,**  
**TAILORS,**  
WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style. They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE, low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.  
**ELIJAH H. DRAKE.**  
Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PRICKERS. He has brought with him from Mr. Watson's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.  
Lexington, July 22, 1825.—29—6m

**Jessamine Circuit Set.**  
April Term, 1825.  
Tabitha N. Hathway Compt' In Chancery against John Hathway Defendant. **DIVORCE.**  
THIS DAY came the Complainant by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court. Therefore, on motion of the Complainant, it is ordered that unless the said defendant does appear here on or before the first day of the next July Term of this court, and answer the Complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper, printed in this Commonwealth, two calendar months successively, and this cause is continued until the next term.  
A copy test. DAN'L H. PRICE, CLK.  
28—2m

**English School.**  
A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach an ENGLISH SCHOOL, will probably find it to his interest to make application to the Editor of this paper immediately.  
N. B. The school will be worth from \$600 to \$1000.  
Lexington, July 21st, 1825.—3t.

**TO RENT.**  
THE Subscriber wishing to decline his present business offers for sale  
A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries, &c.  
The house that he occupies, will be rented to the person purchasing; it is one of the best stands in town for that business, being near the Upper Market and Court House.  
CHALES CUMMENS.  
The Goods will be sold at very low wholesale prices.  
30—3t.

**J. M. Pike's COMPLETE PRIZE LIST OF THE DRAWING OF THE Sixth Class, New Series, Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.**  
The following were the NINE NUMBERS drawn from the Wheel:  
FIRST DAY, February 8th, 1825.  
No 19 the First.  
No 31 the Second.  
No 27 the Third.  
SECOND DAY, March 14th 1825.  
No 9 the First.  
No 21 the Second.  
No 13 the Third.  
THIRD DAY, June 13th, 1825.  
No 32 the First.  
No 23 the Second.  
No 17 the Third.

Which enables the Manager to announce to the Public the following pleasing result:  
Ticket having the combination 17, 22, 32, is entitled to 2000 Dollars, and is jointly owned by the MASTER BUILDER of the Grand Masonic Hall and JOB H. PIKE, the father of the Manager.  
Ticket 19, 27, 31, is entitled to 1000 Dollars, and is owned by Miss Taylor of Frankfort.  
Ticket 13, 21, 29, is entitled to 530 Dollars, and is owned by Messrs Joseph S. Winter and John Chamblin, of Lexington.  
The 32 Tickets having on them Nos. 23, 32, each entitled to 100 Dollars, were handsomely distributed abroad, there being only four tickets sold in Lexington. The 32 Tickets having on them Nos. 19 and 31, each entitled to 50 dollars—The 32 tickets having on them Nos. 17 and 22, each entitled to 25 dollars—The Tickets having on them Nos. 19, 27, or 17, 32, each entitled to 10 nolls—The Tickets having on them Nos 13 and 21—13 and 29—21 and 29, or 27 and 31, each to 5 dollars. Such Tickets as may have Nos. 13 or 19, or 21, or 27, or 29, or 31, each entitled to 2 Dollars.

All other Tickets are Blanks.  
Prize Tickets will be paid immediately upon presentation, if not demanded before the 13th of December next, will be considered as DONATIONS, agreeably to scheme.  
The above drawings were conducted under the immediate observation of Magistrates of the county. Trustees of the town, and Committee from the Grand Lodge, agreeably to law, and their respective Certificates are filed in the Manager's Office.  
The PRIZE LIST first appeared in the Reporter a few moments after the drawing was concluded, and the following errors escaped observation until some of the papers had been worked off and sent out, to wit—13, 11, 29, 32, 20, should read 13, 21, 29, 5300. The Tickets having on them Nos 17 and 32, 25, should read Nos 17 and 22.

**The Unprecedented Demand.**  
READY made for tickets in the 7th Class. Grand Masonic Hall Lottery justifies the saying to say the drawing will be positively made next month.  
**All in one Day**  
The novelty of the Scheme containing prizes more than Blanks, the certainty of two prizes, one odd and one even number drawing at least one prize and possibly THREE PRIZES; the fact of all the prizes being floating from the opening of wheel until the drawing is completed, together with the unprecedented demand originating from these prior advantage which the Scheme presents, induces the manager to suggest to distant adventurers the propriety of sending their orders as soon as possible.  
On the 1st Day of July Tickets will rise to THREE DOLLARS.  
J. M. PIKE, Manager.  
June 16th 1825.—24—tf.

**SEVENTH CLASS Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.**  
ALL TO BE DRAWN IN ONE DAY.  
Upon a New Plan & Easily Comprehended SCHEME.  
1 PRIZE of \$1000 is \$1000  
2 " of 500 is 500  
2 " of 100 is 200  
5 " of 50 is 250  
30 " of 20 is 600  
70 " of 10 is 700  
1600 " of 2 is 3200  
1129 Prizes \$5000  
871 Blanks.  
2000 Tickets at \$2 50, is \$5000  
(\$129 more Prizes than Blanks!!!)  
**METHOD OF DRAWING.**  
The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of \$2, to continue floating until completed, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner.  
The 1000 prizes of \$2 each, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of One Thousand Dollars, that is to say, if the 1000 dollar prize should come out an odd number, then every odd number in the Scheme will be each entitled to a 2 dollar prize.  
If the 1000 dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be each entitled to a 2 dollar prize.  
The odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.  
The even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Manager to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares or tickets, (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least, one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.  
Prizes will be paid in twenty days after drawing, and subject as usual to 20 per cent discount, if not demanded within four months after drawing, will be considered as donations.  
Two hundred dollars of the highest prize will be paid in Tickets or Certificates of tickets in 8th Class. The 300 dollar prize will be paid in part by 80 tickets in present class, from No 1, to 80 inclusive, which are already sealed up and laid aside.  
Certificates of Ten Tickets each, will be sold for 17 dollars—wherein the Manager obliges himself to pay all said tickets may draw over TEN DOLLARS after deducting the discount, which gives to each purchaser the chances of obtaining some of the Capital prizes at a risk of 17 dollars only.

In offering the above small Scheme, the Manager acts upon a certainty derived from experience, that small classes will more speedily effect the finishing of the Grand Hall than large ones. He respectfully solicits the usual patronage of the friends of the institution, and the public generally. The drawing will take place in all the month of July, and earlier if sales of Tickets will justify. Tickets can be obtained of the Vendors at Scheme price until the 20th inst—after which they will be advanced to THREE DOLLARS. It is therefore recommended that early purchases be made.  
J. M. PIKE, Manager.  
June 9, 1825.—23tf

**\$50 REWARD.**  
I Will give the above reward in notes of the Com'wealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirtieth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty-two-and-a-half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for cash, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets, and the above denomination issued by DANIEL PRICE  
Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825.—3—tf

**For Sale.**  
A valuable tract of about 320 Acres of first Rate LAND;  
LYING on Cane Run about five miles from Lexington, on binding on the Iron Works Road, on which there is two log Cabins and 90 acres cleared; the remainder  
**Well Timbered with Timber Of the first Quality, & furnished with an abundance Of, Stock Water.**  
This Tract can be very conveniently divided into two tenements, so as to accommodate purchasers who may not incline to purchase the whole.  
For terms apply to William Story of Georgetown or John Bradford of Lexington.  
28—tf

**MARNIX VARDEN,**  
A PERFECTLY LITMUS his Friends in Lexington, as we have been visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with  
**A Complete Hack,**  
And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Millstreet, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his service will please apply.  
Lexington, July 29th, 1825.—30—tf





## POETRY.

THE FARMER.  
BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

Let monied blockheads roll in wealth,  
Let proud fools strut in state,  
My hands, my homestead and my health  
Place me above the great.

I never fawn, nor fawn to feign,  
To please old Mammon's fry;  
But independence still maintain  
On all beneath the sky.

Thus Cincinnatus at his plough,  
With more true glory shone,  
Than Caesar with his laurel brow,  
His palace and his throne.

Tumult, perplexity and care  
Are bid ambition's lot;  
But those intruders never dare  
Disturb my peaceful cot.

Blest with fair competence, I find  
What monarchs never can,  
Health and tranquillity of mind,  
Heaven's choicest gift to man.

The toil with which I till the ground,  
For exercise is meet—  
Is mere amusement, which is crown'd  
With slumber soft and sweet.

But those who toil in pleasure's rounds,  
Sweet slumber soon destroy,  
Soon find on dissipation's grounds,  
A grave for every joy.

ORIGINAL.

Lines addressed to a young gentleman on his death  
bed by a lady.

I saw thee late when blessed with ease and wealth,  
Each glow'd virtue crown'd with blooming health,  
When flatter'd friends their smiling homage paid,  
And each fond hour in sportive pleasure fled.

Those beam'd beams of innocence and truth,  
How bright they dawn'd upon thy rising youth;  
With brilliant hopes and expectations crown'd,  
And pleasing prospects open'd all around.

How changed, how altered, does the scene appear!  
To this sad hour no hope's own smile can cheer:  
Behold thee lingering on the bed of death,  
In meek submission yield thy parting breath.

See thy fond parents ever and impart,  
To youth thy anguish or to death thy smart,  
With ceaseless tears thy altered form bedew,  
And scarce believe it is thyself they view.

Crush'd in the arms of death still thou art mild,  
Thy purest mouth these as thy only child;  
When just arriv'd to manhood's opening bloom,  
They view thee hastening to an early tomb!

Bereft of thee, what joy can then impart,  
To soothe the anguish of a parent's heart:  
Then hope, then joy, their only comfort fled,  
And endless sorrow heap'd upon their head.

FOR THE GAZETTE.  
How to choose a good Husband.

When you see a young man of modest, respectful, retiring manners; not given to pride, to vanity or flattery; he will make a good husband for he will be the same "kind man" towards his wife after marriage, that he was before it.

When you see a young man of frugal and industrious habits, no "fortune-hunter," but who would take a wife for the value of herself, and not for the sake of her wealth; that man will make a good husband, for his affection will not decrease, neither will he bring himself on his partner to poverty and want.

When you see a young man, whose manners are of the boisterous and disgusting kind, with "brass" enough to carry him any where, and vanity enough to make him think every one inferior to himself, don't marry him girls, he will not make a good husband.

When you see a young man, who is using his best endeavours to raise himself from obscurity, to credit, character and affluence, by his own merits, marry him, he will make a good husband and one worth having.

When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society, upon the wealth of his rich father or other relations, don't marry him for goodness sake, he will make a poor husband.

When you see a young man, one half of his time with the ladies, and the other half employed in adorning his person, or riding through the streets in gigs, who leaves his debts unpaid, although frequently demanded; never, never do you marry him, for he will bring his family to want, and will in every respect, make a bad husband.

When you see a young man, who never engages in any quarrels by day, nor follies by night, and whose dark, black deeds are of so mean a character, as to make wish to conceal his name; who does not keep low company, nor break the sabbath, nor use profane language, but whose face is seen regularly at church, where he ought to be, he will certainly make a good husband.

When a young man, who is below you in wealth offers you marriage, don't deem it a disgrace, but look into his character; and if you find it correspond to these directions, take him, and you will get a good husband.

Never make money an object of marriage, for if you do, depend upon it, as a balance to the good you will get a bad husband.

When you see a young man, who is attentive and kind to his sisters, or aged mother; who is not ashamed to be seen in the streets with the woman who gave him birth and nursed him, supporting her weak and tottering frame upon his arm, and who will attend to all her little wants with filial love, affection and tenderness, take him girls, who can get him, no matter what his circumstances in life, he is truly worth the winning and having, and will in certainty, make a good husband.

Lastly—always examine into character, conduct and motives, and when you find these good in a young man, then may you be sure he will make a good husband.

## Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
MAIN STREET.

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,  
do. do. Tea do. do.  
Plates Twiflers & Muffins,  
do. Oval Dishes,  
do. Covered do. very handsome,  
do. Soup Tureens  
do. Sauce do.  
do. Bakers and Nappies,  
do. Mugs and Pitchers,  
do. Bowls, Basins and Ewers,  
do. Teapots, Sugar and Creams,  
do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers,  
do. Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c.  
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome,  
Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-tf.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Lexington Public Advertiser, or for Advertisements published in that paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle their respective balances, either by payment of the money or giving a note. Those who do not comply with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged.  
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-tf.

## WANTED,

A GARDNER for the BOTANIC GARDEN, he must be sober, trusty and skillful. Apply to the Printer.

—ALSO—

An undertaker to quarry Stone—and 100 Cedar or Locust posts 9 or 10 feet long.—Apply as above.  
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-tf.

## Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.  
JOHN EADS.  
Lexington March 24, 1825.—12-tf.

## NEW GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has just imported from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store on Main Street, in Lexington, opposite the Court House, a choice assortment of

## GOODS,

Selected with great care by himself;

Among which are the following Articles, viz:  
Super-fine BROAD CLOTHS and Cassimeres, made  
Police Cloths, Flannels and Baize, assorted.  
Figured and Plain Bombazetts  
Denmark Sattins and Silk Stripes do  
Irish and Russia Sheetings do  
Table and Russia Diapers do  
Irish Linen and Brown Holland do  
Linen and Cotton Drillings do  
Furniture Calicoes, and Ginghams do  
Wide and narrow Ranges Calicoes do  
Cotton and Linen Cambricks do  
Long Lawn and Cotton Handkerchiefs do  
Jacquet and Mul Mul Muslins do  
Figured and Plain Book do  
Canton Crape and Crape Robes do  
Crape and Cotton Handkerchiefs do  
Italian Crape and Crape Scarfs do  
Pink Muslin Robes & White do, with coloured borders  
Plain and Figured Silks assorted  
Figured Silk and Gause Handkerchiefs do  
Bandana and Black Silk do  
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose do  
Silk and Beaver Gloves do  
Nankeen, Silk, Twill and Buttons do  
Ribbons, Tapes, Laces and Edgings do  
Tortoise Trunking and Side Combs do  
Wide and Narrow Domestic Plaids do  
Domestic Circassian Plaids and Bed Ticking ass'd.  
Furniture and Domestic Checks assorted  
Brown and Bleached Cotton Sheetings do  
Fine Sea Island and common Cotton Shirtings do  
Silk Merseilles and Valencia Vesting assorted  
Bathing Cloths, from No. 1 to 7 warranted  
C. B. Morocco and Leather Shoes assorted  
Best Madeira and London particular WINEs.  
Best All Proof FRENCH BRANDY  
Best IMPERIAL  
GUNPOWDER and  
YOUNG'S PATENT  
IRON  
LOAF SUGAR, COFFEE  
AND CHOCOLATE  
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace  
Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Mustard  
Bar Bengal Indigo and Patent Blacking  
Vulder, Copperas and Alum  
Queens, China and Glass Wa, assorted  
Window Glass and Cut Nails  
Spades and Shovels  
Cradling and Grass SCYTHES  
And a general Assortment of  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Those GOODS being laid in very low, and with such great care, that all who may want to purchase will find it their interest to call.  
ALEX. PARKER.  
Lexington June 9, 1825.—23-tf

STATE OF KENTUCKY.  
Campbell Circuit, Sct.  
APRIL TERM, 1825.  
Frederick Klette, Complainant,  
vs.  
Elias P. Smith and others, Defendants.  
IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant E. P. Smith is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is, therefore, ordered, that unless the said Defendant E. P. Smith do appear here, on or before the first day of the next July term of this court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same as to him will be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively.  
A copy, teste,  
JAMES TAYLOR. c. c. c.  
June 9, 1825.—23-tf

## GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.  
The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms.  
THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.  
May 2, 1825.—19-tf.

## JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here

## Botanic Garden.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following Work

To grub and plough about 7 acres of ground.  
To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones.  
To lay about 100 Cubic yards of a stone fence.  
To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, around part of the ground.  
To Cart Tan bark and other objects by the day or the load.  
To procure and plant One Thousand young trees, Shrubs and Vines, from the woods.  
Apply to the Superintendent C. S. Rafinesque by letters left at Capt. Pike's or Thomas Smith's.  
N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instalments due on their shares to the Treasurer of the company.  
Feb. 3 1825.—5-tf.

REMOVAL.  
THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his  
SMITH SHOP to the Corner  
of Upper Street, between the Epis-  
copal and Methodist Churches, where  
he carries on the  
WHITESMITH BUSINESS  
in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steel-  
yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all  
sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on  
and for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.  
He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and  
assures them and the public that no pains shall be  
spared to make them well satisfied both in quality &  
price of the work done at his shop.  
Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith  
Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.  
THOMAS STODMAN.  
N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn  
the trade.  
Feb. 10, 1825.—6-tf.

SLAVES FOR SALE.  
An excellent COOK and WASHER, aged between  
40 and 50 years. Also a boy 16 years of age,  
who is acquainted with quilling in a bagging factory.  
Enquire of the Printer.  
Lexington, April 14, 1825.—15-tf

LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.  
Important Medicine for Coughs and Consump-  
tions.  
THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infal-  
lible, and a rival to all others, but as possess-  
ing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present pre-  
valing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to  
consumption. A timely use of these drops may be  
considered a certain cure in most cases of  
Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza,  
Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty  
of Breathing, Want of Sleep  
arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is  
singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the  
directions accompanying each bottle is neces-  
sary.  
The following certificates from respectable gen-  
tlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to  
show that this composition is one which enlighten-  
ed men are disposed to regard as efficacious and  
worthy of public patronage.  
Having examined the composition of Mr. Cros-  
by's improvement upon  
La Mott's Cough Drops.  
we have no hesitation in recommending them to  
the public, as being well adapted to those cases of  
disease for which he recommends it.  
Dox's, Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4,  
1824: James Post, of White-Creek, Feb.  
14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and  
John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th  
1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th  
1825.  
Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this oppor-  
tunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in  
commendation of your excellent Cough Drops.  
For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary  
complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak  
and my strength failing. I used many popular  
medicines, but only found temporary relief, un-  
til by a continued use of your valuable drops I  
have been blessed with such perfect health as to  
render further means unnecessary.  
Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.  
Salem [N. Y.] January 12th, 1825.  
Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor,  
Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed  
to his own hand writing to each bottle of direc-  
tions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped  
in a stero or check label, which is struck on  
the same bill with the directions.  
Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON  
Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P.  
M. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleveland—O. &  
S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOOD-  
WIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A.  
FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS  
and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Lou-  
isville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Win-  
chester Ky and at the

DRUG STORE  
OF JAMES GRAVES,  
Lexington, Ky.  
Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar  
single; nine Dollars per doz.  
May 25th 1825.—1 year.

Book  
BINDING.  
ALEX' R. DRENNAN & SONS,  
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry  
on the above business opposite the lower market house,  
Lexington. Any commands they may be favoured  
with, shall be punctually attended to.  
N. B. At the same place  
Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and  
various colours  
Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the  
Colour renewed.  
Lexington, Feb. 10, 1825.—6-tf

NEW  
GOODS.  
The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant  
assortment of  
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,  
ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.  
He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS  
& CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bot-  
tling Cloths—Leghorn Bonnets—Olive Oil in canis-  
ters for Machinery, &c. &c. &c. will be disposed  
of on reasonable terms.  
To those purchasing to sell as ac can offer in-  
ducements.  
JOHN TILFORD.  
Lexington, April 11, 1825.—15-tf  
P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg,  
from the Union Mills, for sale.

## A STORE FOR RENT.

A CONVENIENT stand for a Store, or an office,  
facing the Court House square—Enquire at  
the Exchange Office of David A. Sayre.  
July 23, 1825.—3-tf.

KENTUCKY BIBLE SOCIETY,  
OFFERS FOR SALE,  
OCTAVO BIBLES of a very superior quality  
\$1 6 3 cents specie. They have on hand also, a  
great number of Bibles and Testaments, adapted to  
the use of Societies, Associations, Sunday Schools,  
and Families, which they will dispose of for cash, and  
to the poor gratis. Apply to the Agent at his office at  
Mr. D. A. Sayre's Main Street, Lexington.  
THOS. NELSON,  
Agent, K. B. S.

July 27th, 1825.—30-3-tf.

JOHN M. DEWETT,  
TRUSS MAKER,  


(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)  
I now manufacturing and keeps constantly on  
hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:  
The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel.  
The newly invented and much approved double-  
headed Steel.  
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and  
Trusses for children of all ages.  
Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, (alfskin, and  
Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without  
springs, and with private pockets,  
Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to re-  
lieve pains in the breast.  
Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers,  
Female Bandages, &c. &c.  
All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,  
In its various branches, continued as usual.  
Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-tf

FOR SALE  
145  
ACRES OF FIRST RATE  
LAND;  


One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frank-  
fort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal-  
lance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house  
and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette  
county, and an indisputable title. The above land  
being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and  
is now offered for sale low for CASH by the  
heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of  
the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be  
made known by him and the land shown, &c.  
GEORGE ROBINSON.  
Lex April 1, 1824.—14-tf.

WHISKEY  
WHISKEY of a SUPERIOR  
QUALITY for sale by the  
BARREL  
  
DAVID MEGOWAN.  
upper end of the market house.  
LEXINGTON MAY 10th 1824.—20-tf

FOR SALE  
A SMALL FARM OF  
30 ACRES  
In the immediate neighbourhood  
of LEXINGTON.  
  
THERE are on it comfortable buildings for two  
families if necessary—good water—meadows &  
orchards,—under good fence—and sufficiency of wood  
land Terms can be made very favourable.  
Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,  
or GEORGE JAMES TROTTER  
Lex. Apr. 1824.—37-tf

MOROCCO  
MANUFACTORY.  
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public  
that he has commenced the above business in  
Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experi-  
ence in one of the principal cities in Europe, and  
the United States also he flatters himself he will  
produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union  
suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers  
Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty  
percent less than imported skins.  
This he hopes will induce the consumers in the  
Western Country to give a preference to their own  
manufacture  
N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on  
hand.  
PATRICK GEOHEGAN.  
January 13th, 1825.—2-tf

LAW NOTICE.  
JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.  
WILL practice Law in the Circuit and County Court  
of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon  
and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will re-  
ceive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.  
Lex Dec 20, 1824.—25-tf.

LAW NOTICE.  
ROBERT J. BROCKINRIDGE  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS  
Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15-tf.

LAW NOTICE.  
JOHN W. TIBBATS & J. O. HARRISON.  
HAVE united in the Practice of the LAW in the  
Fayette Circuit Courts. Their Office is kept  
in the room immediately above the Office of the Clerk  
of the County court.  
April 7, 1825.—14-tf.

It must not be forgotten  
THAT ONE OF THE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE  
\$40,000 LOTTERY  
Recently drawn in the City of Baltimore, was sold at  
PIKE'S OFFICE.  
And that he has TICKETS now for sale in several  
other Eastern Lotteries, all to be concluded within  
30 days. Among the Brilliant Prizes of which are to  
be found—  
1 of 50,000 4 of 10,000  
3 of 20,000 5 of 5,000  
Independent of a Great Number of \$3000, 3000,  
2500—2000—1000—500—&c. &c. &c.  
Tickets from \$5 to \$10 only—and prizes  
will be paid at his office as soon as presented. Or-  
ders from any part of the United States will re-  
ceive the most prompt attention. If post paid, and  
addressed to J. M. PIKE, Lexington Ky  
May 12 1825.—10-tf.

## \$100 Specie Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near  
Lexington, Fayette County (Kentucky), on the  
23th day of December last, a Negro Man named

## QUILLA:

About 21 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches  
high, slender made, of copper complexion; he had  
on a grey lincey coat and pantaloons; took with  
him a drab grey coat with 3 or 4 capes, with other  
clothing not recollected. I have reason to be-  
lieve the above slave is either in the state of Indi-  
ana, Illinois or Ohio, or on board some Steam  
Boat.

I will give the above reward for the said slave  
taken out of the state of Kentucky, or fifty dollars  
in like money if taken within the State of Ken-  
tucky, on delivery of him in Lexington.  
May 23d 1825. WM. E. BAIN.

21-tf.  
The National Republican at Cincinnati will  
give the above advertisement 4 weeks insertion,  
and forward their account to this office for pay-  
ment.

## \$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber  
on the 4th of April, a negro  
man named BEN, about 27 years  
old, tall slim made, with a scar over  
his left eye; another on his cheek,  
went lame on account of his little  
toe being very sore, and his foot  
swelled; talks a little broken, very  
fond of liquor, had on a grey janes short coat, an  
old light drab surcoat and two pair of ragged  
overalls. He rode off a bay horse, ten years old,  
about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before,  
a star in his forehead, roach main and bob tail  
with some saddle and collar marks.

There was also, another Negro Man left this  
place at the same time, belonging to a man in Ala-  
bama; stout well made, about 25 years old, and is  
supposed to have rode a sorrel horse of J. Tanner,  
four years old, sixteen hands high, with light mane,  
and tail, and four white feet. It is supposed they  
will make for the state of Ohio and perhaps for Can-  
ada. I will give the above reward if taken out of  
the state, or twenty dollars if taken in the state and  
secured in any jail so that I get him, and pay all  
reasonable charges. A generous reward will be  
given for the horses or either of them, or for infor-  
mation so that I get them.  
B. BOSWORTH.  
Lex. April 28, 1825.—17-tf.

The Liberty Hall, Cincinnati, will give the  
above three weeks insertion, and forward their ac-  
count to this office for payment.

## Gallatin Circuit Court Sct.

APRIL TERM, 1825.  
AARON BLEDSOE Compt.  
vs.  
Wm. D. BURNETT Def.  
IN CHANCERY.  
THIS DAY came the Complainant by his  
Counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction  
of the Court that the defendant William D. Bur-  
nett is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth.  
Therefore on motion of Complainant it is ordered  
that unless the said defendant do appear here on  
or before the first day of our next August term and  
answer the complainant's bill herein, that the same  
will be taken against him pro confesso. And it is  
further ordered that a copy of this order be inser-  
ted for two months successively in some authorised  
newspaper, published within this Commonwealth.  
A copy Attest.  
WILLIAM WINSLOW, CLK.  
21-2m

FOR SALE.  
A VALUABLE TRACT OF  
103  
ACRES  


OF first rate Land, lying on Cane run about five  
miles from Lexington, binding on the Iron Works  
road, on which there is about twenty acres cleared with  
a log cabin on it, the remainder wood land and tim-  
bered with timber of the first quality.  
For terms apply to the Editor of the  
Lexington June 22d 1825.—24-tf


J. M. PIKE  
WANTS TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY  
BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTE-  
RY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.  
Lex Feb. 24 1825.—8-tf.

The Sulphur Bath  
IS again in operation, and will be carefully adminis-  
tered by Robert McNeill. Its efficacy has been proved  
in several cases of Rheumatism, Tetter, &c. Apply  
at the room opposite the Red Rover Iron Store, on Short  
street, and directly above the office of Sam. Blair, esq.  
Lexington, April 26 1825.—18-tf.

## LOST.

ON The road between Lexington and Mr Samu-  
el Trotter's Powder works, on the 9th of July. An  
Orange-coloured Crape Dress  
newly made, with a belt of the same, a pair of white  
cotton Stockings, and one white pocket handkerchief  
they were tied up in a red silk shawl with a border—  
Whoever will deliver the above articles to the sub-  
scriber, or leave them at the office of the Kentucky Ga-  
zette, shall receive a reward of THREE DOLLARS  
Commonwealth paper.  
29-3-tf. WILLIAM C. GRIMES.

## Lancasterian Seminary.

THE UNDERSIGNED being asso-  
ciated in the education of youth do  
pledge themselves to those who may  
please to patronize their institution,  
to devote their best efforts to the  
progress and improvement of their  
pupils both in moral and literary at-  
tainments.  


Classical and Scientific  
DEPARTMENT;  
Under the charge of Mr. O'Hara.  
TERMS OF TUITION in this Department are as fol-  
lows.  
Classical Course, 10 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks.  
Scientific Instruction 10 dollars per quarter of do.  
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography,  
Seven dollars and fifty cents per quarter of twelve  
weeks.

The Lancasterian School  
Will be under the same regulation as heretofore,—  
with the exception of a change of the session from  
five months to twelve weeks.—The terms of tuition  
will therefore be four dollars per quarter of twelve  
weeks, including the lessons, slates, pencils, fuel, &c.  
usually furnished in this institution  
Tuition to be paid in advance.  
WM. DICKINSON.  
CHARLES O'HARA.  
June 23, 1825.—25-tf